

BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS,
To whom all letters on business must be addressed.
JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

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Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied with the advance subscription (\$12 50), will receive six copy gratis for one year.
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Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 17.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 3, 1861.

NO. 19.

Professional and Business Cards.

WILLIAM BOGART,
ARCHITECT AND SUPERINTENDENT, Goldboro'.
A full series of architectural designs for Public and
Private Buildings, with full practical working Drawings,
which shall combine constructional solidity, convenience of
arrangement, and beauty of form and color, with economy.
and furnish them intending to build, with a knowledge of
the appropriate arrangement, and cost of all improvements
they may wish to make.
Office the third door South of Griswold's Hotel.
Dec. 20, 1860. 17-18

CLARK & TURLINGTON,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, &
Curers in Drugs, Paints, Colors, &c.,
North Water Street, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Solicits consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores, Flour,
Corn, Bacon, Timber, &c.

H. J. Savage, Cashier, Clark & Turlington, WILMINGTON, N. C.
John Dawson, Pres'th. Wm. Branch Bank of N. C., do., do.
W. H. Davis, Cashier Branch Cape Fear, Raleigh,
Nov. 15, 1860. 12-14

GEO. ALDERMAN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Offices at T. L. Alderman's Store.

Prompt attention paid to business, and solicits patronage
from his country friends.

Aug. 30.

11-10*

T. H. NICKOY & CO.,
GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, South
Water Street, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Aug. 23d, 1860. 52-54

W. H. ALLEN,
COMMISSION MERCHANT, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Prompt personal attention given to consignments of Na-
val Stores, Cotton, or other Country Produce for sale or
shipment.

April 23d, 1860. 196-197 w-35 ff

R. C. JOHNSON,
AW OFFICE, PRINCESS STREET.

W. H. ALLEN, for Journal Building,
Courts of Duplin, Sampson, Bladen, Columbus and New
Hanover.

WILMINGTON, N. C.
Feb. 16th, 1860. 139-261 y

C. H. ROBINSON & CO.,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Offices over J. A. Willard's Store. Entrance corner of
Princess and Water Streets.

March 9, 1860. 158-29.

JAMES STOKLEY, ALEX. OLDHAM,
STOKLEY & OLDHAM,
FALERS IN GRAIN, AND COMMISSION MER-
CHANTS, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Promotion attention given to the sale of Cotton, Flour,
Bacon and other Country Produce.

Dec. 22d, 1859. 17-

'TALOH S. HENCHON,
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN,
CITY OF NEW YORK.

SINGLE ROOMS 20 CENTS PER DAY.
(Opposite City Hall.)

Meals, as they may be ordered in the spacious Refectory,
There is a Barber's Shop and Bath Rooms attached to the
Hotel.

N. B.—Beware of Runners and Hackmen, who say
we are full.

R. FRENCH, Proprietor.

Nov. 1, 1860. 10-11

WALKER MEARES,
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
No. 1 Market Street.

A full stock of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass,
Hair Brushes, Paint Brushes, Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles,
Landreth's Garden Seeds, &c., &c., constantly on hand.

The attention of Physicians is especially called to the
drugs which are now in use, and which are warranted as being pure.

November 25, 1859.

B. H. HUGGINS & SONS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GROCER-
RIES AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE, S. E. CORNER
Market and Second Streets, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Orders from our friends will receive prompt attention.

May 31, 1860. 40-41

C. POLVOOT,
UPHOLSTERER AND PAPER HANGER,
CORNER PRINCESS AND FRONT STREETS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Keeps always on hand and manufactures to order any article
in the UPHOLSTERING LINE; also, a large assort-
ment of PAPER HANGINGS, which are put up at short
notice.

Nov. 11th, 1859. 11-

WILLIAM J. PRICE,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Solicits the patronage of his country friends, and all others
engaged in the Turpentine business.

Opposite No. 47, North Water street.

Nov. 24th, 1859. 11-

EDWIN A. KEITH,
COMMISSION MERCHANT, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Offers his services to Planters as Factor or Agent for the sale of Cotton; will give his personal attention to the sale of his Commodity.

His Commission for selling Cotton will be 50 cents per bale, no additional charge will be made. Cotton forwarded to New York for 10 cents per bale.

Oct. 4th, 1859.

T. M. SMITH,
SMITH & MC LAURIN,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

RETER to

John Dawson, Esq., Mayor of Wilmington, N. C.
E. P. Hall, Esq., President Branch Bank State N. C.
Oct. 17th, 1859. 6-6

THOMAS W. PLAYER,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Ludlow's Wharf, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Aug. 6th, 1859. 60-61

JAMES A. BOWDEN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C.

ALFRED ALDERMAN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in
Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds,
Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c., &c., corner of Front and
Market Streets, immediately opposite Shaw's old stand Wilmington,
N. C.

JOSEPH ANDREW KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUSINESS MAN, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Will keep constantly on hand, Lime, Cement,
PLASTER, PLASTERING HARE, Philadelphia Press Bricks, Fire
Bricks, &c.

N. B.—To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put
up stills at the shortest notice.

May 20—37-1

W. H. MERRITT & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water
Street, WILMINGTON, N. C.

REFERENCES:

H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Col. John H. Price, Pres'th. Branch Bank, do.

D. A. Davis, Cashier Branch W. Cape Fear, Salisbury, do.

J. E. Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. (Oct 17)

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

Rewards.

\$3 DOLLARS REWARD.

I RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the
morning of the 6th instant, my Negro Man
DICK, 24 years of age, about 5 feet, 5 or 6 inches
tall, dark complexion, and intelligent. Also, Negro Woman
MUSK-SUAN, 20 years old, about 5 feet, 5 or 6 inches
tall, dark complexion, and intelligent. Also, Negro
SUSAN, about 20 years old, very likely, with very white teeth.
Will give the above reward to have the Negroes delivered
to me, or secured in any jail so that I can get them again.

WILLIAM H. HOLMES,
Clinton, Sampson County, N. C., Nov. 22, 1860. 13-14

\$10 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, about three months
since, a negro woman named BRIDGET. She walks
about 5 feet, but quick, of dark complexion, low built, aged
about 35 or 40 years, and has but little hair. She
lives in the neighborhood of Wrightsville. The above re-
ward will be paid for her confinement in Wilmington Jail,
or for her delivery to the subscriber.

May 20, 1860. 49-50

JEROME J. KING.

Schools.

SCHOOL AT HAYWOOD.

THE NEXT SESSION WILL COMMENCE JANUARY
14, 1860.

In addition to the ordinary Academic course, Military
tactics will be introduced; and for this purpose the aid of a
competent officer has been secured. Every student will be
subjected to the strict regulations of this department.

No extra charge will be made.

Rates of tuition, see board.

Dec. 20, 1860. 17-18

A. R. BLACK, Principal.

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.

LITERARY SCHOOL.

THIS SCHOOL comprises eight permanently organized
classes, whose studies are as follows:—

Mathematics, English Literature, Natural Sciences, and Moral
Philosophy; and the minds of the students are properly
trained for the due discharge of their investigations and dis-
cussions are thorough and complete.

The Library and Cabinet are well supplied.

Whole sale depot for orders, 69 Main Street.

Dec. 20, 1860. 17-18

THE late William E. Stidbury, at the December Term,

1860, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the

County of New Hanover, recently notified all persons indebted
to him to make payment, and to present his written

claims against said Debtor to the Sheriff to present them

within the time prescribed by law, or that notice will be

posted in the Sheriff's Office.

The improvements are a new and commodious Dwelling

House, with all the necessary outbuildings.

With the balance will be made a comfortable

dwelling.

A PLANTATION ON TOPSAIL SOUND.

Being that on which the subscriber resides, about 12 miles from

Wilmington, containing four hundred and five acres, un-
occupied for the cultivation of the Cape Peas.

Also a small tract of Pine land lying on the Wilmington

and Topsail Sound Road.

For further particulars, please call upon the subscriber.

Dec. 20, 1860. 17-18

N. EZEKIEL.

CAPE FEVER AND AGUE.

from which mankind suffer over a large part of the globe,

is the consequence of a diabolical action in the system, induced

by the poisonous miasm of vegetable decay.

This exhalation is caused by the evaporation of the sun's

heat, and rises with the vapor from the earth.

Whole the horizon this vapor lingers near the earth's surface,

and the virus is taken with it through the lungs into the blood.

The virus is an irritant poison, the internal viscera

and excretaries of the body are affected by it.

Whole the system is affected by it.

Whole the system is

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, JAN. 3, 1860.

The State of the Case.—Mr. Wintlow to his Constituents.

We publish elsewhere a brief address to his constituents from our Representative, Hon. Warren Winslow, the representative of North Carolina upon the crisis committee of thirty-three in the House. We need hardly remind our readers that Mr. Winslow is eminently cautious and conservative in his course, and that to his general conciliatory bearing and policy is no doubt due his appointment upon the committee in question. Bearing this in mind, understanding his position and sense of responsibility, the public can more fully appreciate the importance to be attached to his concluding remark, made without passion or excitement, that the only remedy now is in our own prompt, honest and independent action.

What errors may have been committed at the North or at the South might be difficult now to state and profitless to recount or quarrel over. No doubt there may have been some, but the great self-evident fact has stared us in the face for months that the crisis, a real crisis and no sham one for political purposes was bound to come in the event of Lincoln's election, not that we regarded that as the a cause, but as the complement of irritation and menace. It was like the solemn act of appending a signature and a seal to an instrument. It endorsed, ratified, confirmed and gave full force, effect and meaning to all that had gone before, and pledged the Northern States to carry out in the future all that their former course or professions had committed them to. The common sense of the people of the South saw all that, without going into technicalities, or waiting for the so-called "overt act." They saw that they could no longer rest with any feeling of security while under the same political roof with a controlling numerical majority, a majority fixed and sectional in character, and with hostility to the institutions of the minority section the fundamental law of its political being and organization. We might have been willing to have doled out pleasant platitudes and sung harmonious psalms in honor of peace and the Union, had we not felt that by doing so we would not be dealing candidly with our readers. We have uniformly pointed to the state of things that is now upon us. We felt that it must come, although we sincerely regretted its coming. We have urged the necessity, propriety, and we may say the necessity, of being prepared to meet the contingency that is now upon us, and which we thought we saw inevitably approaching. We are no more fond of difficulties than those who ignore them. We may be no less favourable to such a Union as is consistent with equality, than those who profess more devotion to it, but we know that now no other Union can be preserved nor *ought* to be preserved, and we see little chance for such a Union, and consequently little chance for *any* Union. In stating these views we know that we differ from many good and worthy citizens, for whose intelligence and character we have the highest respect, but we see no reason to change them, but on the contrary, the developments of every day unfortunately confirm our most gloomy forebodings.

Turning Politicians.

With the most Democratic civil government in the world, at least in theory, the United States possess the least Democratic naval and military services. There is no earthly comparison, in this respect, between the French army or navy and the army or navy of the United States, whether we regard their official or social tone. Even the English army or navy offers some inducement to the meritorious private. The U. S. navy does not at all, the army hardly at all. There has recently been talk of taking navy *apprentices*, but what stimulus does the service afford to these apprentices when it is known that there is no bridge that can span the wide and impossible gulf that separates the sailors' quarters from the quarter-deck? This may be necessary, but why more so in the United States than in that of any other country? With few exceptions, the officers either of the army or navy, however they may class themselves as Democrats, Oppositionists, Republicans, or what else, are for the rule of the strong hand and a centralized government. Perhaps this is right, but *if* right, it is only so from the necessity of the case and within the limited sphere of their naval or military jurisdiction. When these gentlemen, the holders of power and position anomalous in our system of government, choose to step outside of their line of duty which is that of subordination to the civil authority, and propose themselves as the arbiters of civil and political pursuits, the thing becomes scious.

The *New York World* of Saturday, states distinctly, that the resignation of General Cass was caused by a letter from General Wool, of the U. S. Army, urging coercion—the sending of troops to Charleston—the overawing the people by a display of military force. Then following up this, General Wool proceeds to dilate upon the weakness of the South—saying that it has neither money nor means. General Wool says with regard to Mr. Buchanan's fears of inflaming and arousing the South Carolinians, that it was impossible to enraged and madden them more than they are now already maddened and enraged. What, in his opinion, was wanted, was a firm opposition and a show of preparation to meet up with it.

If this contest is to be brought to a satisfactory conclusion,—if our difficulties are to have a peaceful solution, the good sense and patriotism of the people and of the States, must work it out. The army officers of the United States must keep their fingers out of the pie. The Government and Congress of the United States must do without the paternal care of Generals Wool and Scott, and Major Anderson, or any others, who seek to signalize themselves by a "Southern campaign." Some of these gentlemen, very good men, too, in their own way, being men under authority, no doubt act according to the habits of thought natural to gentlemen who are members of an organization hardly less despotic than that prevailing in the Russian army. They are sensitive, and fancy "fires in the rear." They eat "hasty plates of soup," and imagine all the Gordian knots into which the thread of the people's destiny may be twisted, require only the assistance of their authoritative opinion to disentangle it, or the sweep of their trenchant blades to cut it. They are mistaken. The sword may cut down—it cannot either preserve or build up.

MAJOR ANDERSON.—There is now we suppose, no doubt about the President's course towards Major Anderson. He will be neither removed nor remanded to Fort Moultrie. Civil war will probably be precipitated by the determination. It is said that recent occurrences in South Carolina have weakened our friends at the North. We presume reference is had to the occupation of the forts and public buildings by the State. That was the inevitable consequence of secession—the unavoidable incident of the resumption of independent and separate sovereignty, and was to have been looked for unless mere talk was the game and the day for that has certainly passed away.

BIG HOGS.—D. C. Moore, Esq., of Warsaw, Duplin County, informs us that he slaughtered on the 27th December, 1860, six two year old hogs, which weighed as follows: 470, 450, 375, 491, 440 and one 700 lbs. Total combined weight 2,926 lbs.

On Saturday last Messrs. Taylor, of Louisiana, Winslow, of North Carolina, and Houston, of Alabama, withdrew from the committee of thirty-three, being unable to effect anything, or to perceive anything that could be effected, in conjunction with the Republican members of said committee.

THE news yesterday afternoon was exciting in the highest degree, and as our telegraph from Washington came through about 6 o'clock, our office was filled with eager faces, evincing their anxiety to learn the details.

We are sorry to say that these are anything else than encouraging. There appears to be no longer any probability of adjustment between the warring sections at the National Capital, while the pillars of the Union are so evidently shaken that it is nearly impossible for the General Government to borrow any money, and is prepared to resign, and had reconsidered his action with his employees in nearly all departments are unpaid.

The fancy little experiment of ignoring the existence, insulting the feelings, and despising and threatening the rights and interests of the southern States, has been made to rather a dangerous indulgence. It has cost us all enough, God knows; but the worst of it is falling upon the heads of the dupes of Greely, Seward and company. The coercionists will find themselves rather deficient in the sinews of war.

We must await further developments, and this will not take very long now, so rapid is the march of events. We need not watch and wait much longer to know that we have already watched and waited too long. In times like these, opportunity resembles time in having only a forelock and being bald behind. If permitted to pass, we can seldom or never seize upon it again. We fear that this great error has already been committed.

The time when, by a determined attitude, our State might have exerted a most powerful influence for good has been allowed to pass, while disappointed aspirants vented their spleen, the rabid partisans were willing to gratify their prejudices at the expense of their State. The time when arms could have been procured easily and at fair rates, is also gone, or nearly so. We don't think they can actually be got now without sacrifice, if at all.

The country is convulsed from one end to another. We are on the very eve of bloodshed in the waters of a neighboring State, and our Legislators are "seeing Christmases," we suppose, and will not be about until next week, and then may not act. They will, perhaps, watch and wait. How long will people be content to be cant ridden? How long be cajoled into blindness to their trust and most pressing interests? Not always; and there will soon come a time when the necessity of action will be pressed upon them with such force as to sweep upon a great cause, and this warfare too, the ebullition of personal excitement springing from disappointed ambition.

We do not speak as mere partisans, nor because we care personally about such things, but because we wish to enter our protest against such a mode of warfare upon a great cause, and this warfare too, the ebullition of personal excitement springing from disappointed ambition.

Yesterday we got the following letter from "mine host" of the Fayetteville Hotel, which speaks for itself. We also got the Venison. We always thought our friend Waddill knew what was good. Now we are sure of it. He has our thanks for his courtesy:

YESTERDAY, Dec. 30th, 1860.
Mr. FULTON—I sent you yesterday by the steamer Kate a part of the *Daily* news, to let you know that when our Southern army has set up all the Rock and Bee in fighting for her rights, we will look to our native forests for the food to support our army on, but never surrender. Respectfully,

T. WADDILL.

We have been compelled to place a new Carrier on the Upper Route, from North side Market street towards the Rail Road. If any of our subscribers fail to be served with the Journal they will confer a favor on us by letting it be known at our office.

THE steamer Kamack, at New York, from Nassau, reports that five hundred slaves have lately been landed in Cuba.

A NEW CANDIDATE.—Some of the Northern Republican papers have already suggested the name of Major Anderson for the Presidency in 1864. How will he be received and General Wool arrange it?

It is stated in Washington, that 12 out of the 700 Federal Postmasters in South Carolina have resigned their appointments.

SPEAKS OUT.—The *New York Daily News*, (Democrat) speaking of the aspect of the times thus refers to the threats of coercion:

No armed force can pass through our city on such a mission. We will neither go ourselves as instruments of coercion nor allow others to go on this errand. We believe South Carolina has been premature, but it must not be made the pretext for Abolitionists to do her further wrongs. Coercion, if attempted, will drive every Southern State necessarily into disunion.

In the present disturbed state of affairs, of course no calculations can be made for the ensuing year. We do not indulge so many gloomy apprehensions as some, although we think that we take in the crisis in all its length and breadth. When things resume their level, although not perhaps in their former channels, it will be found that neither the producing nor consuming power of the country nor of the world have been seriously changed. That the laws of supply and demand will assert their supremacy. That certain classes of products will be bought and paid for, and that we are among those who make such products. Wars among civilized men may rage furiously now, but they are never long. One way or the other this impending difficulty will be settled once and for all before another New Year is ushered in. We trust that it may be upon a basis that will leave no ground for regret or humiliation. Even commercially speaking, mere temporary patching up will prove itself to be a weak and shallow policy.

Mr. Winslow's Address to his Constituents.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29th, 1860.

To MY CONSTITUENTS:—

The views which I entertained of the unhappy state of things existing in the Union, the duty of our people, and the possible remedies, were fully and frankly disclosed to you, in repeated discussions, during the late canvass.

I came hither, at the assembling of the Congress, with the design of honestly carrying out those views, and with the intention to assert boldly, and to maintain fearlessly the rights of my section, and to contribute, so far as I could, consistently with the honor of North Carolina, to the preservation of the Union, the recognition of the equality of the States, and the establishment of union, peace, and concord among our people to all generations.

I could not hesitate, therefore, to take service upon a committee of the States, the avowed object of which was to arrive at some just settlement of the difficulties.

On that committee I have steadily acted with my colleagues in the shield-bearing States, who are really and unaffectedly desirous of restoring peace and consolidating the Union on principles of justice and equality.

Although it did not entirely meet the approval of our judgment, nevertheless, for the sake of harmony we were induced, on the first day of our meeting, to propose frank and at once, a plan to settle the only difficult question, that of the territories, upon the basis of a constitutional amendment, prohibiting slavery above, and protecting it below the parallel of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes, North latitude.

It was especially gratifying, that, without the knowledge of this proposition, seats upon what were manifestly the reasons of such refusal, the absolute unwillingness to accept a formal amendment of the Constitution, made it evident that the South Carolina and John W. Ellis. We saw one of their thumb-papers that they circulate ending "South Carolina and John W. Ellis to the contrary notwithstanding." If the attempt is made to arraign the citizens of North Carolina against their sister States of the South and their own chosen States Rights Governor, it will fail. No Democrat will go that stripe, and no others either, on reflection.

The Standard correspondents may be all right in intention. They may mean to tell what is so, but evidently interferes with their vision. Things will find their level. Columbus is all right. So is Bladen, although the shibboleth there is hatred to South Carolina and John W. Ellis. We saw one of their thumb-papers that they circulate ending "South Carolina and John W. Ellis to the contrary notwithstanding." If the attempt is made to arraign the citizens of North Carolina against their sister States of the South and their own chosen States Rights Governor, it will fail. No Democrat will go that stripe, and no others either, on reflection.

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THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1860.

The postage on this paper within the State, is 3d cts. per quarter, out of the State 6d cts. per quarter.

"Divide and Conquer."

We cannot but regard most of the movements for a so-called "Central Republic" for an organization of the Border Slave States separate from the other Slave States, together with sundry other propositions of a similar character, as only so many insidiously disguised attempts to so divide the Southern strength as to render the cause of Southern rights and Southern equality hopeless. However honestly these propositions may be taken up and advocated by some parties at the South, they are upon examination, their hostile, unfriendly, hyperborean character. Their *tendency* will be to divide the South—the object of their Northern framers, starters, and instigators to *conquer* a section thus divided.

Now, there is Gov. Letcher, of Virginia, who is said to be opposed to secession, denunciatory of South Carolina, against a State Convention in Virginia, and nominally in favor of a Central Republic. We say nominally, for we honestly believe the whole thing to be a gag game of certain leaders, taken up by mercenary yelpers or innocent but verdant followers, unacquainted with the ropes.

Here is what Mr. Letcher put forth in his pamphlet of speeches, when a candidate for the Governorship of Virginia:—

RESISTANCE AND DISSOLUTION.—"If this Union cannot be preserved upon terms of equality, and if the territory of this country, acquired by the common blood and common struggle, is to be or alike the property of all, then when the crisis comes, the *Union must be dissolved, whatever may be the result that will attend its dissolution*. I, for one, regard as one of the most conservative men in my own State, and as one of the most conservative in the Union, those of this kind, who, are yet prepared for the result whenever these issues shall be forced upon us by the people of the North. I shall stand by the rights of the land in which I was born, and in which I now live, my namesake and others; and so long as I have life, or voice, or arm to raise, *they will be raised in defense of the rights, institutions, and honor of the glorious South*. The Union has been formed by the consent of the people, and the Union bases upon other principles than those of equality, has no claim for me. I come from a State which has maintained her rights in time past, and which will stand by them in time to come, with equal firmness. When the attempt is made to deprive us of our institutions and interfere with the rights of our citizens, the North will find that Virginia can and will exhibit a spirit of **STERN RESISTANCE**; that she will stand by her rights and institutions to the death."

Why, this very contingency is upon us. This very exclusion from the Territories is the precise thing claimed as the result of the election of Lincoln. It is the precise point, above all others, that the Republicans claim as having been decided by the action of the Northern majorities. We never did join in the extreme expressions used by so many Southern politicians, and we claim to be no extremist now, but we do say, that the large words which some of them have used in advance, and their large talking against action, now that their own named contingency has come, is ridiculous, if not worse. The South must stand up now or be forever cast down from saying anything. The issues are upon us. Coolness is not only right, but it is absolutely indispensable; but, important as it is—indispensable as it is— it is secondary in importance now to the exercise of firmness and decision.

Our neighbour of the *Herald* appears somewhat dissatisfied, that in our account of the investigation held here last Monday before Judge French, the young man, Solon Larkins, should have got off so easily. Now we did not make the law, nor expound it—Judge French found no authority under the Statute for binding him over—said he had no doubt acted badly, but discharged him from custody. What the *Herald* would have had done we do not know. It thinks the young man should have been more severely "blown up," than was by us, why that is the *Herald's* own business. It can speak of the matter as it pleases. We don't see any very great amount of good that can come of doing so. We think that what is past ought to be a warning. The age of the youth is, as stated, 16 to 17.

We have never seen the letter addressed to the Governor by the party in New York. We might have published the letter sent to Anthony, as it was off record, but not happening to get a copy in time, we stated its contents from notes taken at the time of reading, as we did also the statement made by the young man, as well as other matters.

We pretend to make no *official* detail or publication, but give, we believe, an accurate statement of facts for the readers of the *Journal*. If there be any party who deem it their duty to make an *official* statement, we have no objection. We are satisfied with having given an essentially correct one.

We learn that yesterday some Companies of Charleston Volunteers took possession of Castle Pinckney, the small round fort next to the city, and but a slight distance from it. It is generally spoken of as very weak fortification—never was finished, and is now totally out of repair.

In Nullification times it was occupied by two Companies of U. S. Artillery, and it was considered important by the South Carolinians to secure it, as its proximity to the city would make it very dangerous in the hands of a hostile force, weak as it is, since it could hardly be attacked save by batteries firing from the city, which would draw the fire of the fort upon the houses and shipping.

Some laborers who were in the fort shut the gate, but these were promptly forced.—*Daily Journal*, 28th.

GENTLEMEN, YOUR HEALTH!—On the night before Christmas there appeared in the domicile of this present writer a mysterious square basket or hamper, with the compliments of Messrs. Hart & Bailey. An investigating committee having been appointed, and having entered upon the duties of their office, reported the contents of the basket to be certain bottles of Pick Nick Champagne, sundry glasses to drink said fluid out of, and a weapon formerly known, we think, as a "horse-claw," to open the bottles with.

All that's bright must fade, the brightest still the fleetest. All that's sweet was made, but to be drawn when sweetest. (Not Shakespeare!) That beverage was soon laid.

Gentlemen, we tender you the compliments of the season! Long may you wave—your reputation stand as high for copper and sheet-iron work, and engine and machine building, etcetera, as your names now do on that tall chimney that you have put up as a beacon of improvement. Here's success to home industry and its enterprising representatives.

David Wilmot of *Proviso* notoriety, has visited Mr. Lincoln at Springfield, by invitation, it is said, and it is further asserted that Wilmot is to have a place in Lincoln's cabinet, which is more than probable. Wilmot has the same kind of claims for high position under Lincoln, that Lincoln has for the Presidency of the United States under the Republicans. He is known for nothing save his bitterness and demagogism against the South and Southern institutions. His relations with Lincoln leave no doubt of the fact that one part of the Republican programme will be adhered to rigidly, namely, the exclusion of the South from the common territories of the whole country.

They thus maintain that Lincoln's election means the abolition of slavery in the District and in the dockyards, the exclusion of slave property from all the territories, and, of course, the exclusion of any more slave States from the Union. It means that the fugitive slave law, being already a dead letter through mob violence, shall be kept so by a refusal to pay for the loss sustained through such mob violence; and further, that, although glad enough to have the trade of the South, based as it is on slave products, if the master happens by accident or inadvertence, in passing from one slave State to another with his servants, to touch their hospitable soil, his property shall be taken from him.

Where is the chance of concession—where is the hope of safety in staying under the same roof with this party, and the whole North endorses this party and its policies.

TENDER OF SERVICE.—Captain O'Hara, formerly of the U. S. army, has raised a cavalry company to the Governor in Germantown on Sunday last, in the 81st year of his age.

Mr. W., was an accomplished local historian and a valuable citizen. If we are not mistaken, Dr. Watson, for some time a citizen of Wilson County, N. C. and now of the firm of Watson & Meares of New York, is a son of the late Mr. John F. Watson, above referred to.

DEATH OF RALPH FARNHAM.—Great Falls, N. H., Dec. 26.—Ralph Farnham, the last survivor of the battle of Bunker Hill, died this morning at Acton, Maine, aged 104 years.

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